





### A National Paper—Elder Maylay—American Anti-Slavery Society.

New York, Jan. 15, 1840.

Dear Brother Grosvenor:

Being providentially in the city aiding Bro. Grenell in a protracted meeting, and to attend the special session of the Am. Anti-Slavery Society, I improve a few moments in accepting your invitation to write again for the Reflector. It rejoices my heart greatly to know that your list is steadily increasing. If your readers remember your arduous labors in their prayers, and are punctual in their payments, I cannot doubt that, with the blessing of the God of the oppressed, (without which our best efforts are vain,) the paper will accomplish much good.

You will be gratified to learn that the prospects of Br. Grenell's meeting, (abolitionist as he is) are encouraging to the pious heart. Some, it is hoped, have been joyfully converted to God within a few days, and others are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. Our Brother Knapp (of Western New York, also an abolitionist,) who has been laboring with such remarkable tokens of divine favor in Baltimore and Albany, commences a special meeting with the Mulberry Street Tabernacle Church the first Lord's Day in next month; and should these efforts, with others about being made in the city, result in the conversion of precious souls, you shall be furnished with the "good tidings of great joy" for the Reflector. And I hope, my dear brother, that you will publish as much revival intelligence as possible. I wish it to be known, as is the fact, that Baptist Abolitionists are not for pulling down the churches, but for building them up—yet always on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets; Jesus Christ himself being the chief cornerstone.

The National Anti-Slavery Meeting commenced to-day in Chatham Street Chapel: (the place where our first Anti-Slavery Society was formed, out of New England, and where I had the honor of being one of the "twenty-two men," who with "two old women," as we were called in the political papers, were mobbed on that occasion, seven years ago.) How great the change to be seen in that Chapel since then! Now we count our numbers by three times twenty-four thousand—and the host by no means likely to be "dying away."—Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

The most important particulars of this meeting I will give you before I close my letter.

But one object I have in view in writing now (as you see by the heading) is to make a few kind and faithful comments on our (so called) "National Paper," and on the public course of Elder Maylay—now in Europe. And I most deeply regret, with yourself, the painful necessity which compels us to notice the errors in the published acts of prominent brethren. Yet we may say of them, with the old Roman—"It is not that we love Caesar less, but Rome more."

The Advocate has made repeated calls for support on the ground that it is the property and the organ of the denomination, and the representative of the views of all our people. It was with the expectation that it would be such a representative, that I assisted in the preparation and publication of the first number. Other Abolitionists did the same. Not that we expected to advocate all our views of the sin of slavery or the duty of its immediate abolition; but that we had some right to believe, from the terms of its Prospectus, that it would at least be open to free and temperate discussion on the subject. Now what are the terms of its Prospectus? I refer to the document itself.

"1. It is a medium for the communication of intelligence respecting occurrences interesting to Christians generally, and to Baptists in particular; conducting, therefore, to just views of the actual state of the church of Christ."

"2. It is a vehicle for suggestions of a practical nature for the promotion of the Redeemer's Kingdom, by which important remarks, originating with individuals, whether ministers or private Christians may be laid at once before the Baptist churches in the United States."

"3. It will be the organ of all our institutions, through which the churches will be informed of their condition, wants, and prospects; and by publishing facts, will awaken interest, elicit prayers, and secure funds."

All this looks fair and promising to the poor slave and his friends. But alas! "How has the gold become dim; how is the most fine gold changed!" Our brethren concerned in that professionally "National Organ" can give "intelligence" on all possible subjects, except that awfully solemn one which concerns, individually, 220,000 church members—"Baptists in particular!" They can make "practical suggestions for the promotion of the Redeemer's Kingdom," and yet have not a word, not a whisper, not a line to suggest respecting the present and eternal interests of hundreds of thousands of the Redeemer's enslaved poor! They can publish "facts" and engravings, from the tomb of the beloved Mrs. Judson under the Hopia Tree, to that of Boardman in the deserted heathen grove; that will "awaken interest, elicit prayer, and secure funds" for benighted Borneo; but their types and engravings never shadow forth the mournful condition of more than two millions of Heathen in our own land, or the emancipation of 800,000 fellow immortals in the West India Islands—many of whom are "Baptists in particular!" O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united.

With regard to the public course of Elder Maylay in Europe, I have but a few words at present. Two things have occurred in that course which I am reluctantly compelled to notice. 1. His drinking toasts and enjoying the convivialities of wine customs at a dinner given to a select company by the Lord Mayor of London—the account of which occupies a portion of Eld. Maylay's first letter from Europe, as published in the Advocate.

2. His taking a seat on the Anti-Slavery Platform at Birmingham, England, and thus floating with the popular current, to promote the objects of his important mission, while he would not come in sight of such a platform in the United States!

It is painful to read such facts of an aged servant of Christ; but it is time for the abolition Baptists of this country to know all the secret and powerful influences with which we have to contend. May God give us grace, in view of the facts which can no longer be concealed, to be "wise as serpents and harmless as doves."

Paterson, Monday, Jan. 20th.

The meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which closed on Saturday, the 18th, was small in number, but important in character. Several pecuniary resolutions were passed, calling for aid from the friends of the cause to the amount of ten thousand dollars. A Committee will report in the next Enquirer, on the condition of the Treasury and claims of the Society, of which Leavitt, Pierce, and your correspondent are the constituents. There never was a more critical time to prepare and publish such a report than the present. May the blessing of the Most High rest upon it!

On Wednesday, the 23rd inst., the New Jersey State Anti-Slavery Society meets at Trenton. I design to attend, and will promptly furnish you all the important particulars.

Bro. Weston and wife, missionaries to the colored people of the West Indies, have sailed from New York. They obtained a liberal collection from the Oliver St. church, of which you know Bro. Cone is Pastor. He took a kind interest in their mission, and rendered them essential aid. Other churches also generously contributed to the blessed work. As I learn such pleasing facts, I cannot help exclaiming: "This ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone."

Dr. I must close by subscribing myself yours affectionately and devotedly.

CHARLES W. DENISON.

Religious Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Bap. Register.

Revival in Calo, Cap. Co., N. Y.

CATO 4 COURSES, Dec. 27, 1839.

Dr. BRECKIN—Cato is indeed highly favored of the Lord. Again she has been crowned with one of the precious revivals she has ever witnessed. During the last year the Lord, by a "continual dropping," has been adding to the church "such as we trust shall be saved," thus indicating that he would be long visit us with a refreshing shower.

Having for some time contemplated holding a protracted season of worship, and meanwhile watching the indications of Providence, we resolved to commence the meeting on the first of the present month. It continued sixteen days, during which time, in the judgment of charity, not far from one hundred and fifty souls were hopelessly converted to God.

Among this number was found the skeptic, the infidel, and the Universalist, sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed in their right minds. Some of the number were heads of families, but most of them were of the blooming youth, who promise great usefulness in the Zion of God. I will not attempt to describe the holy charism which pervaded the assembly, and filled the sanctuary, while there, with many more, lifted up their voices in praise to God, joined by an interesting group of Sabbath-school children, who were found praising God in the temple, and saying, "Hosanna in the Son of David! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord! Hosanna in the highest!"

We gratefully acknowledge the distinguished labors of our dear brother, John Blain, of Syracuse, who did nearly all the preaching. As I intend to be brief in this relation, hoping at some future time to give more fully a statement of the progress and the hearing this glorious work may have upon the interests of Zion in this place, I will simply say this was emphatically a union meeting, characterized by preaching and praying in the Holy Ghost. I trust we all felt truly on the promise that "He who might, not by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord," and hence feel to ascribe all the glory to God.

Yours in Christ,

J. W. Sreen.

MECKLENBURG, Twp. Co., Jan. 9, 1840.

Dr. BRECKIN—The great hope of the church is yet favorably with his gracious presence, and his arm has of late been revealed in the salvation of sinners—and sinners, too, who had lived long in rebellion against him! "How great is his goodness!" "Oh that men would love the Lord for his goodness to the children of men!" Twenty-one have been baptized since the first of December, making ninety-seven during the past year. To God, and him only, be the glory, now and evermore.

Pray for us, that we may be humble and devoted.

Yours in the Lord,

B. R. SWICK.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20, 1839.

DEAR BRETHREN—You have heard of Br. Knapp's labors here. "The Lord has done great things for us, where we were glad." Our Oliver street church has received fifty-two by baptism; and our meetings every morning and every night, are still kept up about as interesting as ever, and we expect many more to join us.

Yours in the Lord,

WM. CRANE.

Deny Thyself?

The duty of self-denial is always binding upon the disciples of Christ, but there are often special occasions when they are called upon to give evidence of God to make special sacrifices for the promotion of His cause. We regard the present as such a time. It is a time, as every one knows, when money is peculiarly hard to be raised, and yet all our associations for the spread of the gospel are suffering for want of money. Perhaps God is thus making a trial of the faith and love of his people. Brethren, shall we shrink from the test? Our Master knows how far our ability extends, and he will not try us beyond our strength. How much, then, are we willing to "deny ourselves" for Christ's sake? Let each answer for himself.—Ch. Secy.

New York.

A Bap. Convention is to be held at Le Roy, for Western New York, on the 5th of February, at ten o'clock, to discuss and pray over the question, "What ought Baptists to do on the subject of slavery?" The editor of Zion's Watch-tower says—

"We hope the friends of the slave will rally to the meeting at Le Roy. The cause was never taking deeper hold of the religious and thinking part of the community than at present. Although to the view of the worldling, and the careless observer, abolition may seem at a stand, we know there never was a time in this land when churches and Christians felt so weighty a responsibility upon their consciences as they do now, and that prayer was never so frequent and fervent in behalf of 'the suffering and the dumb.' That is it, brethren, that is the right kind of abolitionism, that is baptized in, and sanctified by, prayer. Come then, in a spirit of prayer, to the meeting, and the God who hears and answers prayer, will be there to bless. Who can doubt it?"

The Baptist Abolitionists ought to be greatly encouraged at the progress which has been made towards freeing their churches, at the North, from the guilt of conniving at slavery. With nearly all their influential papers opposed to them, and all their general societies closely implicated with the slaveholding churches, the fact that so much is already accomplished, and so much preparation is made for still greater advances, is full of hope. We anticipate an interesting and very influential general convention in this city, in May.—Enquirer.

Texas.

The Springfield Republic contains a letter from a correspondent in Houston, Texas, under-

date of Nov. 20th, giving melancholly accounts of the ravages of yellow fever in that city during a few weeks preceding, and speaking of the great degradation of religious privileges throughout the province. The writer says, in concluding his letter:

"We have no preaching of the gospel of any order. We are in want of all orders of evangelical Ministers, and of Bibles. I feel and acknowledge the importance of strictly obeying the injunction of our Savior, 'Search the Scriptures;' but the fact is we have not got the Bible."

"Will you whose souls are lighted  
With wisdom from on high;  
Will you to men benighted,  
The lamp of life deny?"

"A Wider Field."—Brother Beebe, of the N. Y. Baptist Register, thinks that many ministers who seem to feel very much cramped in the field where the Lord has placed them, and are looking for a "wider field of usefulness"—would do well to look first and see whether they are faithfully cultivating the field where they are. Some farmers, he says, will complain of the smallness of their farms, and wish for a larger one—a wider field to display their skill and industry—when, if you examine the farms of these very men, you find "a patch of Canada thistles in this corner, a profusion of burdocks in another, and elders and briars sadly disfigure another; and yet they talk about a wider field! There is something in this. It is he that is faithful in a few cities, that shall be made ruler over many."—B.

Missions untainted With Slavery or Caste.

We do not learn that any action has taken place, or that any is contemplated by individuals in this city, towards the formation of a Missionary Board free from implication in the guilt of slaveholding, as suggested in the letter of Gerrit Smith, lately published in this paper. The individuals whom he named, being all members of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, doubtless feel their hands to be as full as they can bear, without taking up so difficult and burdensome a labor as would be the organization of a separate Missionary Board.

Under these circumstances, our attention has been drawn to a note which appears in the January number of the Free Will Baptist Missionary, a sheet published at Dover, N. H., for the F. W. Baptist Mission Society. The Free Will Baptists are, as a religious body, entirely purged from the taint of slavery; they are open communicants, and in their views of gospel truth correspond in general with the Methodists excepting that of Baptism. Their ecclesiastical organization, in monthly, quarterly and yearly meetings, with a General Conference as the comprehensive bond of union, resembles, in some respects, that of the Methodists, but without the power given by the latter to their bishops and presidents. They have at present, we believe, no other Foreign Mission but that in Orissa, in British India, in connection with the General Baptists in England. The following notice on the subject of their missions, shows that their Executive Board have taken the highest ground on the subject of receiving contributions into the treasury of the Lord, which are known to be "the price of blood."

"UNCONTAMINATED WITH THE PRICE OF BODIES AND SOULS OF MEN."

"Gerrit Smith, Esq. N. Y. has a communication in the Enquirer, stating that the contributions for Foreign Missions, to the American Board have greatly decreased,—that abolitionists are unwilling to mingle their donations with those of slaveholders—and proposing a separate treasury to which abolitionists may contribute for a cause which he urges should not be neglected by them."

"We would inform our friends, that the Executive Board of the Free Will Baptist Foreign Mission Society, have voted, That no contribution from a slaveholder, or from a trafficker in the bodies and souls of men shall be received into the treasury of this Society."

We wish to learn what the Free Will Baptists are doing with regard to Home Missions; and how far their organization may become available to extend the pure gospel among "the poor" of the southern states?—Enquirer.

Dedication, and Church Constituted.

A neat, commodious Baptist meeting house was dedicated to the service of God, by appropriate religious exercises, at White Hill, Huntington Conn., Jan. 14, 1840, at 10 o'clock, A. M. An excellent discourse was delivered on the occasion, by Rev. James J. Woolsey from Rev. 1:5. "Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood." The weather was favorable—the assembly was large and attentive. No doubt a happy impression was made on the audience.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. 18 brethren and 20 sisters were by a council called for the purpose, publicly recognized as a Baptist Church, in the same place. The order of exercises was as follows—1. Reading the Scriptures, Br. L. Atwater. 2. Introductory Prayer, Br. Wm. Denison. 3. Sermon, Br. A. Parker, from 1 Tim. 3:15. 4. Right Hand of Fellowship, Br. J. Eaton. 5. Address to the church, Br. W. Biddle. 6. Address to the congregation, by the Methodist clergyman at Birmingham. 7. Concluding prayer, Rev. Mr. Ponderson, of the Congregationalist Church, Huntington. 8. Benediction, by the Preacher.

This body was recently a branch of the church at Weston. Some of them were gathered in by the labors of Br. Wm. Denison, and some of them by their present minister, Br. Alva Gregory. The region in which the meeting house stands was formerly very irreligious. A new era has commenced in its history. Its inhabitants will now have the opportunity of attending, as often as the Sabbath returns, the house of God. Many of the present generation, we hope will be converted, while those who are yet to come on the stage of action, multitudes will be brought to the knowledge of the Savior—For this may every Christian devoutly pray.

Ch. Secy.

Br. David M. Burdick, late of Hamilton Institution, was ordained as pastor of the Arkwright and Eskville Baptist Church in Situate, R. I., on Thursday, the 9th inst. Sermon by Br. J. Dowling, of Providence.

Br. Joseph Huntington was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in East Wilmington, Vt., on the 1st inst. Sermon by Br. F. Blood.

We understand that the pastoral connection between Br. J. W. Eaton and the Baptist church in Bridgeport, will close on the first of April next.

### General Intelligence.

From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

The Lexington.

While the whole community is shuddering at the slowly-coming details of the dreadful catastrophe by which so many have been sacrificed to the recklessness of a few, can we not draw good out of evil by attempting a reform in the steamers to which we are daily trusting our lives? The past we can only lament—the future is partly in our own hands. In the midst of mourning for those who are gone, then, let us use all possible means to guard against a recurrence of the cruel loss.

Let each of us come to this work with the reflection that one of the next victims may be taken from his own cherished circle.

In looking to the past for instruction, it is not my purpose to attach blame to any individuals, but only to call public attention to a vicious part of a system which must be put down when fully understood.—The number and character of the travellers on Long Island Sound have brought into use steamers acknowledged to be the safest in the Union, and their success during so many years has convinced the most cautious that these are less liable to meet with serious danger than almost any other conveyances, but it has often been predicted that whenever the immediate loss of one of those floating palaces should become inevitable, the knowledge that she has not boats enough for all, would cause such a rush to those she does carry, that not one tenth part of the passengers could be saved, happen when it might, summer or winter. The justness of this opinion has been sadly proved. Under the most favorable circumstances for safety, the Lexington took fire—with an unusually small number of passengers—at an early hour of the evening—the weather mild for the season—the sea smooth—the land near. She may have had vital defects of construction, but to none of these can we trace the event. It was not that she had cotton, for the flames were first seen bursting from the wood work around the flues—it was not that she had hempen tiller-ropes, for the engine, surrounded by flames, stopped—it was not that the crew were incompetent, or that the passengers were more rash than that of a crowd will always be at such a time—but the tragic result was owing to the inefficient provision made for any such disaster—in fine, to the want of enough boats to hold safely her usual complement of passengers and crew.

And here mark the probable fact—that the Lexington had more boats in proportion to the number of passengers than the other steamers now running on the Sound. Her questionable reputation derived mainly from her embarkings, and the flames obtained the mastery in either of the others, the numbers lost would have been greater. True, in the desperation of the moment, her boats were filled with men and sunk—but if it had been otherwise—supposing her three boats to have been safely laden with all they could hold—where should we find a record of the fate of those who must have been deserted—those whom age, or infirmity, or self-devotion made the last in that dread struggle for life? Where but in the sentence—"At \*\*\* o'clock the wreck went down!" Is it not plain that for these no means of safety were provided? And do we not feel that there were strong hands, and cool heads, and true hearts left on that ill-fated deck, who would have nobly used such means to save themselves and others, if any had remained to them?

"Unseen hands of spirits were ringing their knell, and the Death-Angel flapped his broad wing o'er the wave."

Now let us insist that every steamer carrying passengers between here and New York shall have Life-boats enough to hold all on board. If necessary, let them give up freight—give up the promenade deck—give up every thing for safety, or at least for the best means of securing it. Let it be advertised—placed on board—in every way impressed upon all who embark,—that there are LIFE-BEATS enough for all when accidents occur, as they will,—then, instead of rushing to get a chance in the boats, the active and efficient will join in stopping the leak or extinguishing the fire—confident that they have a sure resort when others have failed.

Transportation Companies are formed to make money—let us then spend to their pockets—let the public show them that their interest lies in providing—first, safety—then convenience to all. There will soon be another route to New York nearly or quite as short as the Stonington. Let us show to all with whom we trust our lives, that we will hold them answerable for past neglect, and will avoid them in future, until we find that they have remedied the deficiencies which now exist. I have pointed out one defect of vital consequence, and I ask the experienced to come forward with their opinions. Let every one use his influence in public and private to effect this reform—and above all we appeal to every Editor who cannot be bought by an advertisement, to stereotype a warning to avoid all the steamers that are no better provided than the Lexington. Let it occupy a conspicuous part of your columns.

"Beware of the steamer."—she leaves to-day for New York. If she burns or starts a passenger from her frail bottom, an hundred more of her best and dearest will again be the victims of parsimony or carelessness." Persist in this, and the public will sustain you while doing your part in the work of SAFETY.

The Lexington—Further Items of Intelligence.

A gentleman called at our office yesterday, with a letter from Stony Brook, L. I., in which the writer, Capt. Jonas Smith, of that place, states as a rumor that two more persons had drifted ashore alive at Greenport, L. I. We do not know what credit to attach to this; but bear there is little hope of its truth, as the letter mentions it as a mere rumor. Messrs. J. Wilkin, John Wyeth, and Erasmus Coleman, mentioned as having been on board, it is now ascertained were not. Mr. Royal Sibley, mentioned as one of the passengers, took the mail stage on the day previous, and thus escaped. Many circumstances are now related of escapes, and many cases where disappointment in procuring a passage, proved the fortunate means of the avoidance of death.

Among the evidences that gentlemen not positively known to be aboard were there, the direction of letters, superscribed to the care of persons mentioned, is cited. Among the letters found in the life boat was one in an envelope to Wymau Osborne, requesting him to deliver it in person.—Mr. O., it is therefore feared, was on board, but upon evidence so slight we do not think it at all certain.

Much baggage continues to drift ashore, but we have not space to insert the enumeration of the marks and other descriptions of it. It is painful to state that not even the terrible circumstances under which it was thrown adrift, can

guard it from plunder. Mounted men have been placed upon duty, who ride constantly upon the beach. The Transportation Company, to whom the boat belonged, addressed, on Saturday, a letter to Mr. Woolsey, the Wreck Master, at Old Field Point, authorizing him to employ a sufficient number of hands to search the shore for property and bodies, the living and the dead, and to act himself, in conjunction with Mr. John G. Morse and William Kennedy who went from this city to assist. He is requested also to send to the office, 23 Broadway, an accurate description of bodies and baggage.

The body of Mr. Hemphre, engineer of the boat, was interred in Brooklyn on Sunday. An impressive discourse was preached, and a very large number of the citizens attended.

Mrs. Russell Jarvis, of this city, was the daughter of Thomas Cordis, Esquire, of Boston. She was accompanied by her uncle, John Legist of Roxbury, and by Capt. J. G. Low, husband of her cousin, the daughter of John Langdon, Esq. of Boston. Her children, one aged 12 and the other 8, perished with her; and thus, remarks the Boston Gazette, were five beloved members snatched from one family circle. Mr. Jarvis went down the Sound in the Statesman, left that vessel, at Bridgeport or some other place in Connecticut, proceeding thence to Boston, to unite with his partners in bereavement, in mourning the loss they have sustained by this calamity.

COOPER'S INQUEST, ON THE LEXINGTON SUFFERERS.—FOURTH DAY.—The examination commenced this day at the usual hour, and the only witness examined was Capt. Chester Hillard, the only surviving passenger.

Captain Hillard stated that he did not know the number of passengers; heard it stated at the time, but that he did not know how many were on board. He presumed that estimate is correct. He gave attention to the storage of the boat's cargo, but thinks the greater part was cotton. The cotton was stowed against the engine-room, and room enough was left to pass, but does not know whether more than one at a time could pass. The passengers were seated at 6 P. M. Three tables were set, which went the length of the cabin. Near the centre of the cabin were stoves. A second table was set for a portion of the passengers. Observed nothing wrong in the arrangements.

The tables had been cleared perhaps an hour when the alarm was given. Witness was just on the point of turning in when the alarm was given, and he left his coat and boots. His birth was the third off from company way. Did not at first apprehend any danger, but slipped on his coat and boots, took his overcoat on his arm, and ran up companion way. When on deck discovered the cause of the smoke and fire. Went to the main deck, and found the boiler room on fire. The great body of the passengers were rushing for the boats. The after part of the casing was entirely in flames, the wind blowing aft and carrying the flames that way. It might have taken fire in front. Did not know when the fire took off, or it was before the main deck. It might have taken fire from the boiler room, and run up the smoke chimney. Don't know any thing about the steam chimney spoken of by preceding witnesses. Did not see any thing of Capt. Childs.

At the time witness first saw the fire, no appearance of buckets having been used. Saw buckets, but can't say how many. Thinks the fire engine was not got ready. Attention of witness was first turned, upon coming on deck, to the quarter boats. They were filled with passengers, who seemed panicky, and by a stupid obstinacy seemed determined to destroy themselves. Went to the starboard boat, which they were about to lower away, and which they did lower away. When near the water, witness thinks the stern had touched, some one cut away the bow tackle; don't think it could have been unhitched, the Lexington then running twelve or fourteen knots. The boat immediately filled with water, went astern very quick and went down. Should think there were twenty men in her. Witness then went over to the other boat, which went down pretty much in the same way, only she was not so full of water. Childs then told him the boat thing he could do about the boat. There was no painter, or if there was, it had parted.

By this time the fire had such headway that witness gave up the boat as a gone case, and thought the only chance was to run the boat ashore. Went for this purpose to the wheel house, saw Captain Childs there, and told him the boat thing he could do about the boat. He said he would try to run the boat ashore as fast as possible. Capt. C. said "the boat already heads the land." By this time the fire began to come up the side, and through the promenade deck. The wheelhouse was filled with smoke, and witness could not stand. There were two or three persons in the vicinity of the life boat, and witness said to them, "if you mean to do any thing with her you must do it very quick. Was apprehensive the promenade deck would every moment fall through. Helped tear the tarpaulins off the boat, but had no intention of going in her, for he knew she was already touched the main deck rail, they would crowd into her and swamp her as they had done the others. What became of her cannot say—think they launched her."

Then quitted the promenade deck, as the fire commenced bursting out round the wheelhouse.—Went aft and descended to the main deck. Saw them at work with the hose, think of her force pump. Did not know before this that she had a force pump. It was so thick with smoke that I could scarcely see what they were about. They were soon obliged to desist. By this time the communication was entirely cut off. Up to this time the fire had not wholly elapsed, and the engine had stopped. Think the engine did not run more than 15 or 20 minutes after the first alarm. Recommended the deck hands to throw the cotton overboard. There were not many passengers left at this time. Told them they must now do something for themselves, and do it soon.

The hands threw over ten or twelve bales of cotton, and I lent them a had. Some of the passengers who had been hanging to the chains made for the cotton as it was thrown overboard. We threw over all the cotton on the larboard side that was not on fire. I then cut a piece of line, and opened a bale of cotton. I believe it was the last bale not on fire. It was a snugly packed square bale. One of the firemen, the same who went on the bale with me, lent me a hand to get the bale on the rail. We took about four fathoms of the rope I had cut, Childs then told him the boat thing he could do about the boat, and witness said to them, "if you mean to do any thing with her you must do it very quick. Was apprehensive the promenade deck would every moment fall through. Helped tear the tarpaulins off the boat, but had no intention of going in her, for he knew she was already touched the main deck rail, they would crowd into her and swamp her as they had done the others. What became of her cannot say—think they launched her."

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## Christian Reflector.

"Charity rejoiceth in the Truth."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1840.

## Special Notice.

The annual meeting of the Subscribers and Stockholders of the Christian Reflector was held at PORTER'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE on Wednesday, Jan. 1. After the election of a Board of Managers, the meeting was adjourned, to meet at the same place on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, to hear and act on the Report of a Committee in relation to some alterations in the Constitution. A general attendance at that time is desirable.

The Board will meet, according to adjournment, at the same time and place this day.

The Committee on Revising the Constitution are requested to meet at the same place, at half past 9 A. M.

## Trial of the Kidnappers.

The trial of Dickinson Shearer and Elias Milton Turner for kidnapping Sidney Orrison Francis, came on before the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday last week in this town, Judge Cummings presiding. Many of our readers have been apprised of the kidnapping of the colored boy Sidney in the month of September last. By referring to the Reflector of September 25, and several subsequent numbers, they will refresh their memory of this interesting and food deed. For the information of several hundred new subscribers, however, and as the case has now been tried and decided, it is proper to re-state some of the circumstances then published with others developed on the trial.

The verdict of the Jury was returned to the court on Saturday evening about one hour after the case had been submitted to them.

Of the evidence adduced on both parts it is impossible for us to give more than the general outline. This we shall do from minutes taken by ourselves during the trial. The witnesses were numerous. On the part of the Government, Mr. D. Francis, his mother, Mrs. Brown, who was present when he was inveigled away, Samuel Johnson, a colored man on whom Dickinson and Turner called to inquire for a colored boy before they went to the house of Francis, Mrs. Fanny Proctor a colored woman on whom, also, they called with the same errand the same morning—Mr. Sweetser with whom Mr. Francis was at work when they came to him to obtain his leave to take the boy, Mr. John Metcalf, previously known to Turner and of whom Turner made the first attempt to get a clue to the colored people of Worcester, Messrs. Geo. M. and Benj. P. Rice who went to Virginia to reclaim the stolen child, Mrs. THOMAS H. LIPS-COMB of Fredericksburg, Virg., the noble minded gentleman whose unselfish and prompt attention to the case of Sidney soon after his arrival in that place with his kidnapper, Shearer, led to the recovery of the boy and his speedy restoration to the arms of his distressed parents, M. L. Fisher, Esq. Post Master at Worcester to whom the Letter of the Mayor of Fredericksburg was addressed bringing the first intelligence of the boy in Virginia, Mr. Manassah Porter of Palmer, Mr. Knight of Worcester Col. Phillips the Sheriff who enlightened E. M. T. and Hon. Abijah Bigelow with others.

On the part of the Defendants, Col. Turner and his wife, the parents of E. M. T.—Doct. Marcus Shearer and Pulin Shearer, brothers of Dickinson Shearer, and of Mrs. Turner, Mr. Bond, with whom E. M. Turner had been living, Mr. Cooley, one of the Selectmen of Palmer, Mr. Nichols and Mr. Crouch of Warren, Miss Jane Little of Shirley, a daughter of William Little, who is a cousin of Mrs. Turner and the Shearers.

The case was opened by Col. Piny Merrick, the District attorney, in an eloquent address setting forth the nature and enormity of the offence charged in the indictment, &c.

It was testified that on Thursday morning, Sept. 12, two men now recognized as Dickinson Shearer and Elias M. Turner, came to the house of Mr. Francis, with his son Sidney, whom they had found in the street near by, and after having inquired of Mrs. F. if that was her son, told her that one of them, Shearer, who professed to keep a store in Palmer, about thirty miles west from Worcester, wanted to get a colored boy to live with him to do chores about the store, to take care of the horse, &c. that he then had a colored boy, who had lived with him five years, but his parents were about to remove away and take him with them, that he liked that boy very much, and the boy was so fond of living with him that he had told him that, if he knew when his father would come for him, he would hide to prevent being carried away, that he (Shearer) liked colored boys and would be glad to get another in his place—that Sidney was the very boy he wanted, &c. &c. by which story he prevailed on her to let him go with Sidney to see his father, who was at work on the Rail Road, not far distant, to consult him on the subject. This they accordingly did.

They then made a similar representation to the father in the presence of Mr. Sweetser, by which Mr. Francis was persuaded, though reluctantly, to let his son go. Turner now accompanied the boy to the house to obtain his clothes, &c., the father not accompanying them. But in a few minutes the father returned home and inquired of Turner the names of himself and the other man, and was told that the other man was Purley Shearer, and that his name was John Dickinson. These names Mr. Francis immediately wrote down in his account book, which was exhibited in Court with these names written in it. It was proved by the testimony of Mrs. Francis that these names were so written at the time alleged, corroborated by that of Sidney, who was present and saw his father get the book and write them, and by that of Hon. Abijah Bigelow, who had official occasion to examine the book during the absence of Mr. Francis to look up his lost son. This record having been made, the parents committed Sidney to Turner's care, who took him on foot to the Central Hotel, while Shearer had repaired to get the horse and wagon ready.

On reaching the Central Hotel, Sidney was transferred to Shearer, who proceeded with him up Main Street to "Nobility Hill," to use the words of Sidney, where, at the south end of the iron railing which runs over the hill, the wagon came up with them, and they got in, and all three drove off together towards Palmer, at which place they arrived towards night. They stopped at the house of Doct. Marcus Shearer and took supper, the boy receiving his food in the same room with the rest, though not at the table with them. In the evening, they proceeded to the house of Col. Turner, where they spent the night. Early next morning, Dickinson Shearer took the boy with him into the Keene and Hartford Stage, and proceeded to the South. At Hartford they went on board a Steamboat for New York: thence to Philadelphia—Baltimore—&c. to Fredericksburg in Virginia, where they arrived on Sunday night the 15th day of Sept. They there stopped at the Farmer's Hotel, and remained three days, when Francis L. Wilkinson, of Carter's Ville, Va. who had, about ten days before, returned from Massachusetts, bringing another colored boy, viz. Hazzard of Shirley, whom he had lodged for sale in Richmond, Va., appeared and took away with him Sidney O. Francis, in the stage at one o'clock at night. The next day, Thomas H. Lipscomb, Esq. of Fredericksburg, had his attention arrested to the boy Sidney by the fact that, unlike the colored people of that place, bond or free, he was able to read the Bills posted up in a barber's shop, and his suspicions were excited that the boy had been kidnapped from the free North, where the colored children are taught to read and write. This gentleman prompted by motives which do him the highest honor, procured the arrest and imprisonment of Shearer, and in the very next stage which left Fredericksburg after Wilkinson's departure, (i. e. just 24 hours after) pursued this abettor of Shearer, to Richmond a distance of 60 miles.

There, discovering that Wilkinson had lodged the boy Hazzard a few days before, for sale, and that to avoid detection in carrying Sidney to Carter's Ville, he had taken a route a little wide of that place, Mr. Lipscomb hired a private conveyance for himself and the two assistants he had caused to accompany him. At midnight he reached the Hotel where Wilkinson had left the stage at noon, and without waiting for dinner with the other passengers, had started with Sidney on foot to go the distance of eight miles to his house. Stopping no longer than was necessary to refresh the horses, he resumed his journey and reached Carter's Ville before break of day, having travelled one hundred and twenty miles, in a little more than 28 hours, and without sleep. So deep an interest did this Virginia take in the welfare of the little colored stranger who, he correctly surmised, had been dragged away from the free home of his birth to be doomed to a life of slavery. We would, if it were proper, stop to write a merited eulogium upon this gentleman, of whom Virginia has reason to be proud, and whom Massachusetts has welcomed as a truly chivalrous son of the South. But his modest demeanor represses the impulse to which we would gladly yield. We are happy, however, to say that he has come a volunteer witness the distance of five hundred miles, with a broken arm in a sling, that he might testify to facts of great importance in the trial of two recent sons of this Commonwealth, who have humbled their native state in the eyes of slaveholding Virginia.

But we must return to Carter's Ville, where this gentleman found the slaveholder and co-kidnapper Wilkinson, with the little victim of his cupidity. When, with the officers of justice, Mr. Lipscomb called at the house of this cold-blooded villain, he awoke him from his slumbers and dreams of security of the profits he fancied about to be realized by the sale of the little freeborn citizen of Massachusetts. At first, Wilkinson denied any knowledge of the boy, and persisted in the denial against the claims of the officer who arrested him at Mr. Lipscomb's motion, until Mr. L. firmly assured him that denial was vain, inasmuch as he had traced him step by step from Fredericksburg, and had in his possession ample proofs of his guilt. He then yielded and called up the imprisoned Sidney from the cellar beneath him.

We can not here describe the joy—the rapture of the boy on coming up out of that den of darkness and seeing among the men one whom he remembered to have seen before, i. e. at Fredericksburg; but we must cut the story short by saying that Sidney returned with his deliverer to Fredericksburg, and Wilkinson was conducted to his own place, a prison. On his return, Mr. L. caused information to be communicated by the Mayor to the Post Master in Worcester, of the facts here narrated, and in this way it was a righteous Providence brought to light this diabolical conspiracy. The information reached us while Sidney's father was agonizing in his fruitless search among the mountains of Berkshire after his lost son; for, on making inquiry for him at the mouth of a relative of D. Shearer, he received an evasive reply, and such directions that he was induced to pursue his way, as he was on foot and without money, from Palmer to Washington in Berkshire county a distance of more than 40 miles.

This deception was undoubtedly practised upon him to gain time for Dickinson Shearer to get clear with his prey, as well as to divert him from making particular inquiries in Palmer, which might lead to a discovery of the route the fellow had taken.

On his return towards home in despondency, his attention was turned to the notice in the Worcester papers of the discovery of Sidney in Virginia; and when he reached home, the Messrs. Rices had gone to fetch back the stolen child, whom they soon had the satisfaction of restoring to his parents and his home. Not long after, Shearer was sent hither by the Governor of Virginia, in compliance with the demand of the Governor of Massachusetts, to be tried by our laws for the crime committed.

Suitable measures were put in train to ferret out, and bring to justice the accomplice in the crime, and E. M. Turner, a youth not yet twenty years of age, was found to be that accomplice under the assumed name of John Dickinson. The uncle and nephew, Shearer and Turner, have now had an impartial trial, and have been found guilty by the Jury, and are to suffer the penalty of the law, Turner, in consideration of his youth, being commended by the Jury to the mercy of the court.

On Monday (Jan. 27) Judge Cummings pronounced sentence on Shearer as follows: That DICKINSON SHEARER be PLACED IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR TWO DAYS AND CONTINUED TO HARD LABOR IN THE STATE PRISON FOR SEVEN YEARS.

The case of Turner is to be carried up to the Supreme Court.

We may not dismiss this subject without calling attention to the testimony of Mrs. Hannah D. Turner, who, among other things, stated, partly under a cross-examination by the District Attorney, that her brother Dickinson Shearer, on his return with her son, Elias M. Turner, from Shirley and Worcester, brought a colored boy (Sidney) to her house, where they spent the night—that the next morning, her brother left the house with the boy in the stage for Hartford—that she knew nothing further about the boy or what her brother was intending to do with him. On the cross-examination, she stated that a few days, perhaps ten, before that, the same brother was at her house in company with a stranger (Wilkinson) and another colored boy (the Hazzard boy from Shirley)—that all three spent the night there and that in the morning the stranger, whose name she did not inquire or learn at the time, went away in the Hartford stage, taking the boy with him.

She furthermore testified that, before her son (E. M. T.) went with Dickinson Shearer (her brother) to Shirley, she told him that she wished him to inquire in Shirley for a white girl to live with her; and, if he could not obtain such a girl, to obtain, if possible, a colored boy. And yet on the return of her brother and son, bringing the boy Sidney, she made no pretence that she took any interest in the fact that they had procured a colored boy, or that she expressed any wish that he might be left with her. In the morning, she rose early and went about preparing breakfast for her brother, Dickinson Shearer—called him and the boy up—saw the boy go away in the stage at the time her brother Dickinson Shearer went away, and that was all.

On this testimony we make no remark, but as it was given before the Court, it is the property of the public.

Neither shall we make any remark on the fact stated in testimony by Doct. M. Shearer, that Dickinson Shearer and E. M. Turner stopped at his house with Sidney the afternoon before, and took supper there, &c. nor on the testimony of Purley Shearer, that he wrote the words "Washington Mass." on the paper produced in court as the residence of his brother James Shearer, and saw not his own name which had been written on the paper at Worcester by Mr. Knight.

Nor, again, shall we inquire why he, Purley Shearer, wrote the words "Washington Mass." on that paper as a direction of John F. Francis to the residence of James Shearer, and thus encouraged Francis to go all the way up to Washington to seek for his close.

We close with remarking that the entire trial was full of wonders, and a part of it to us inextricably mysterious; and that, while we rejoice in the discovery of the truth touching the guilt of the kidnappers, we pity, most sensibly, the younger criminal, deluded into the commission of crime by an artful and wicked relative.

The plea made by A. R. Chapman, Esq. of Springfield, counsel for Turner and Hon. C. Bates of Northampton, counsel for Shearer, were ingenious and able, and the closing plea for the Commonwealth by the District Attorney was thrillingly eloquent.

The department of the people during the trial was generally respectful and decorous, and the funeral solemnity with which they heard the Verdict of the Jury strongly indicated that, while they cordially acquiesced in the justice of the Verdict, they did not rejoice in the fact that criminality so aggravated had been contracted by their fellow men.

Another trial with acquittal.—On Monday Mr. William Little of Shirley was put on trial for having been concerned in aiding and abetting James Shearer and Francis L. Wilkinson in kidnapping Nahum Gardner Hazzard of Lunenburg, a colored boy about 9 years of age.

The evidence was clear that, instead of having voluntarily aided in this nefarious transaction, Mr. Little had himself been imposed on by those two daring villains, both of whom have hitherto escaped the strong arm of the law. We hope, however, that every proper exertion will be made to discover the hiding places of those ruffians.

It appeared in evidence that Mr. Little is entirely deaf—that he was not acquainted with either Wilkinson or Shearer, and that by false representations they procured his assistance in persuading the mother of the boy to let him take him away for the ostensible purpose of living at Washington in Berkshire County, but really to be conveyed, as he quickly was to Richmond, Va., to be offered for sale. He was there found, where Wilkinson had lodged him for sale in a slave jail, and where he had been kept about a month, when Major Brown of Lunenburg took him away to restore him to his mother.

In this acquittal of Mr. Little we heartily rejoice.

Our Politics.

We recently gave intimation that we might say something more, explanatory of our political (not party) views; but other more important matters have engaged our attention and filled our columns. It is sufficient for the present to repeat that we know no party and are not allied to any party in politics. If we observe on either side a righteous and worthy act or measure, we approve it, or on the same side a wicked and unworthy act or measure, we disapprove it. This is our politics.

The Lexington.

We learn that large quantities of baggage and freight have been driven on shore and gathered up by the wreck master and others. Several bodies of the lost passengers and crew have also, been taken up and some of them identified; and one more, the second mate we believe, has escaped alive.

To Subscribers.

We wish those to whom we at any time send Bills to be settled, to examine those Bills, and, if, as may occur, they discover that a mistake has happened, they are requested to send us information at our expense, and we shall promptly correct it.

Extract of a Letter from Eld. William Biddle. NEW CANAAN, CONN. JAN. 20, 1840.

I pass to mention a few things that may be interesting to you.

The Fairfield County Baptist Association held its second Annual Meeting on the 26 and 27th, of Aug. last, with the Church at Stamford of which I was formerly Pastor: having resigned that office principally on account of the violent opposition made to my Anti-slavery sentiments. I did not feel it to be my duty to bring up the subject of Slavery before the Association, especially as the Moderator and Clerk were both well-known opposers, and I am not and cannot be a Citizen of the U. S. because of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees the giving up of Fugitive slaves.

As, however, Anti-slavery sentiments are no longer strange things in Fairfield County, and as

the public mind is become more enlightened and Ministers are now bold to express their sentiments in private conversation, I should not be surprised if, at the next meeting of our Association, the matter should be discussed. Indeed, my dear Brother, it appears to me that, if Christians do not take it up and discuss it in a Christian manner, Enemies of Emancipation will gain a decided advantage.—For I have heard from others on whom I can depend, and have also heard with my own ears, such harsh language used respecting Slaveholders, and Politicians who favor them, that I do not wonder that many respectable members of society, who are not deeply impressed with the sin of slavery, are unwilling to join in this benevolent enterprise.

[The account of the Dedication and Constitution of a Church, at White Hill, was in type before the reception of Br. B's letter and therefore his account is omitted.]

On Wednesday morning the Conference of the Baptist Ministers in Fairfield County was held, and in the afternoon Bro. Eaton of Bridgeport preached—a very interesting meeting was held in the Evening when, after a sermon from Bro. J. Holly Waterbury, pastor of the Reading Church, invitation was given to those who were anxious, to manifest their feelings. Two meetings were kept during that week, when it appeared that nearly 20 were under deep concern for their souls and six had obtained hope of the mercy of God in Christ Jesus. It was the intention of the Brethren to continue the meetings this week, but my informant went left on Friday Evening.

The Church at Stamford are, I believe, now engaged in a protracted effort, but I do not at present know any particulars, except that Bro. Covell of Pennsylvania was expected to labor with them for a season as an Evangelist.

Thus, Dear Brother, I have given you such information as I could, respecting the present state of things with us. I send by this Post a copy of the Minutes of the last Session of our Association. May the Lord be with you in the wish and prayer of your affectionate Brother

in the best of bonds.

WILLIAM BIDDLE.

Massachusetts Legislature.

TUESDAY JAN. 21.—Senate On motion of Mr. Upton, ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of providing by law for the recovery of damages from the proprietors of Rail Roads, Steamboats, and Stage Coaches, by the heirs of persons killed through the negligence or carelessness of said proprietors or their agents.

The petition of William Nichols and others, that the County Commissioners may be empowered to lay out surrendered Turnpikes as Highways, was taken from the files and committed to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A number of private petitions were presented and committed.

On motion of Mr. Hooper, it was ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of so remodelling the law of Corporations or of limited partnerships, that any number of persons may incorporate themselves for any purpose, in the same manner as is now provided for Social Libraries and Religious Societies.

On motion of Mr. Parker, it was ordered, that the Committee on Education consider the expediency of so altering the existing law as to provide that all teachers of Common Schools shall be examined in the Constitution and History of the United States and of this Commonwealth—and also the expediency of providing each School District with a suitable number of copies of the said Constitution.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.—House. A number of private petitions were presented, and referred to their appropriate committees.

Among them, was one from the Overseers of the Poor, and inhabitants of Washington, setting forth that the expenses of that town were much increased by the necessary presence of Irish laborers on the section of the Western Rail Road through that town, and praying relief from the Commonwealth: and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It was ordered, on motion of Mr. Loring of Hingham, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what alterations, if any, should be made in the laws for the protection of the property of married females.

The hour having arrived, previously assigned for the choice of Counsellors for the current political year, the two branches met for that purpose.

IN CONVENTION.

Mr. Daniel P. King, President of the Senate, in the Chair.

The Council elected, according to the Constitution, from the Senate, having declined, a Committee was appointed to collect, assort and count the votes for Counsellors from the people at large, to supply the deficiency. This Committee consisted of Messrs. Upton of Nantucket, May of Worcester, and Davis of Franklin, from the Senate, and Messrs. Lincoln of Worcester, Spaulding of Carlisle, Putnam of Danvers, and Taber of New Bedford, from the House.

This Committee reported that

The whole number of votes was	537
Necessary for a choice	269
John R. Adam of Boston had	264
Jas. H. Duncan of Haverhill	261
Edmund Parker of Reading	253
Chas. Hudson of Westminster	252
I. C. Bates of Northampton	252
Wm. Porter, Jr. of Lee	251
David A. Simmons of Roxbury	254
Nath. M. Davis of Plymouth	253
Jos. Grinnell of New Bedford	251

and were elected.

From France.

The packet ship Burgundy has arrived at New York, bringing Haver papers to Dec. 16. The subject which most interested the public mind was the progress of events of Algeria. There had been two arrivals of intelligence from Algiers, since the receipt of our previous French dates; the first to Nov. 30, and the other to Dec. 7.

The letter of Marshal Valée of Nov. 30, says that the situation of the colony had undergone no important change since the departure of the former courier. Preparations were making for war on both sides. Ab-el-Kader had summoned the population around him. There had been no battle.—Some marauders only had shown themselves in the east, and had set fire to some mills, and to some abandoned barracks. The French population, and the natives under their protection, had been ordered to retire within the protection of the fortified points. Some of the farms, deemed susceptible of an effective defence, were occupied by colonists, who had armed themselves, and were supplied with provisions. In the province of Oran no act of hostility had been committed. That of

Constantine was tranquil, except in the vicinity of Guelma.

A Haver paper of the date of December 12th, says: "In a private letter which has just been received from Rio Janeiro, dated Oct. 12th, we find the following details of the tyrannical conduct of the Dictator Rosas, President of the Argentine Republic. These accounts are translated from the Comercio."

Rosas has just driven off the Jesuits: would that he had gone no farther than that! This general severely scolded himself in a triumphal car, which he caused to be drawn by the ladies of the city: among these ladies was the wife of General Alvear. After the women, the former members of the government were fastened, like beasts of burden, to the car; and following them, the generals. He has proclaimed one of his nephews a prince. This same Rosas sent for Mr. Mandeville, the English Charge d'Affaires. The latter, we are assured, was received by the despot in an apartment where his daughter was employed in grinding Turkish corn for her father's dinner. The Charge offered to relieve the young lady; she immediately gave up her place to him, and Mr. Mandeville began to grind. But all this had been previously arranged to play off the Charge. The same evening Rosas invited several of his illustrious friends to come and eat with him a guiso prepared by the hands of the representative of the English nation.

Rosas, to show his gratitude to the ladies who had drawn him, sent them a box with an inscription of which the meaning is: For the benefit of the people, I have caused to be sent to you a hundred persons in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres to be beheaded or shot. These persons were wealthy, and have been killed by him that he might take possession of their property.

The same letter adds, that it was reported that the English ships in the harbor were to leave for Buenos Ayres the next day. What seems to confirm this report is, that that morning, in the market, the stewards of these ships were buying all the vegetables they could find.

A Paris paper mentions as a fact that at Hamburg in the Lutheran churches, (the Lutheran is the State religion,) a tax is laid on baptisms, marriages and burials. This tax is very small, and none are exempt from it but persons who are notoriously in a state of extreme indigence. The Senate, having been informed that to order to avoid the payment of this trifling tax, a very large number of persons of the laboring class, were living in a state of great licentiousness, and would not even have their children baptized, gave orders, that at the beginning of the last months, for the space of eight days, baptisms and marriages should be solemnized gratis in all the Lutheran churches. During this short period no less than fifteen hundred and twenty-eight couples received the marriage benediction, and thirteen hundred children were baptised, the youngest of which was six months old.

A Wild Child.

MICHIGAN CITY, (Indiana), Dec. 4.

Strange as it may appear, it is currently reported and very generally believed that a wild child, or lad, is now running at large among the sand hills round and in the vicinity of Fish Lake. It is reported to be about four feet high, and covered with a light coat of hair. It runs with great velocity; when pursued, as has often been the case, it sets up the most frightful and hideous yells, and seems to make efforts at speaking. It has been seen during the summer months running along the lake shore, apparently in search of fish and frogs, and appears to be very fond of the water, for it will plunge into Fish Lake and swim with great velocity, all the time whining most piteously.

How this creature has come here, or what its history may be we leave to conjecture; but may it not be probable that it may have strayed away from some emigrating party, when encamped for the night, and wandered off into the woods, where it has grown up an associate with the animals of the forest? We think this may be the case. If so, what must have been the anguish of its parents and friends on learning that they were compelled to pursue their journey without their tender care? It is also supposed that it may have been stolen by the Indians, and left in the forest to perish; but we can hardly believe such to be the case.

It would be nothing but an act of humanity on the part of our young man to turn out and help to capture it.—Gazette.

Physiological Meeting.

The next monthly meeting of the Worcester Physiological Society will be held at the Friend's Meeting Room, Palace Buildings, on Street next (Friday) EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock. An address will be delivered and all who feel disposed, are respectfully invited to attend.

Jos. S. WALL, Secretary.

Worcester, 1st mo. 29, 1840.

Fire.—The Canton Hardware Company's principal building, situated about a mile from the Rail Road depot in Canton, Mass., was, together with its contents, wholly destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, about 4 o'clock. Loss estimated at about \$25,000. Insurance in this city for \$12,000.—Boston Gazette.

Female Anti-Slavery Society.

The next meeting of the Worcester Female A. S. Society will be held at the hall over Borden and Fenno's Store, on TUESDAY NEXT, Feb. 4th, at 2 o'clock.—Ladies friendly to the cause are invited to attend.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester North Abolition Society, will be held at Sterling, on Wednesday the 21st of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. Auxiliaries are respectfully requested to send Delegates.

GEORGE KENDALL, Sec.

Westminster, Jan. 21st, 1840.

Notice.

The next session of the Minister's Meeting in the vicinity of Worcester, will be at the house of Rev. M. G. Clarke, New England Village on Wednesday the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Jos. JENNINGS, Sec.

Grafton, Jan. 14, 1840.

Notice.

The next quarterly sessions of the Old Colony Ministers Meeting will be held at the house of Dr. Caleb Benson in Halifax, on the first Tuesday in February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN S. WHITE, Sec.

Kingston, Jan. 16, 1840.

Notice.

The Board of the Mass. Baptist Convention, will hold their next Quarterly Meeting at the Temperance House in Worcester, on Wednesday the 5th of February next, at 10 A. M. As business of importance is expected to come before them, a general and punctual attendance is requested.

CHARLES TRAIN, Secretary.

Framingham, Jan. 20th, 1840.

Married:

In Worcester, Jan. 22, by Rev. Mr. Swain, Mr. Charles Whitney of Norwich, to Miss Elizabeth Day of W.

At Utica on the 25th of Dec., 1839, by Rev. Dr. Nash Greene, (President of Onondaga Institute,) Rev.

E. C. Pritchett, of Onondaga, to Miss Sophia, eldest daughter of George Lawson, Esq., of the former place.

Died:

In Worcester, Jan. 27th, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Harlow, wife of Mr. Amos R. Harlow, and daughter of Mr. Silas Barber of this town, aged 24. Funeral this afternoon at 1 o'clock from the South Meeting House.

On the 20th of December, in Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., at the Female Domestic Seminary, in the 23rd year of her age, Miss Margaret Morrison, daughter of James Morrison, deceased, of Hartford, Ct.

DOCTOR.

I am afflicted with the very cold weather with a pain in my head I have tried Fur Caps, but that makes my head swell, and cold chills follow. What can you recommend to adopt for it.

Dec. 10 to Blackman's Hat Store in Worcester, and buy a WINTER HAT. You will find it just warm enough for health and comfort, and more durable than the pretensions of many professed friends of liberty.

Jan. 28, 1840.

Send

NEW GOODS.

THIS week receiving from Auctions and other sources a few packages of New Goods among which may be found some of the greatest bargains that have been offered this season by

ORRIN RAWSON.

Purchasers are particularly invited to call.

Worcester, Jan. 22, 1840.

HENRY W. MILLER,

IMPORTER OF

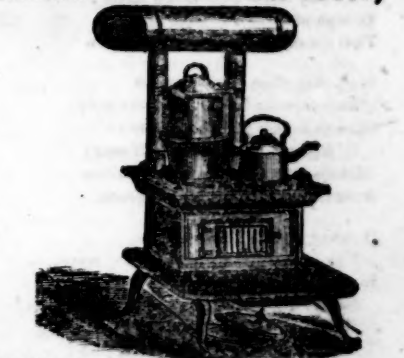
**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,**

No. 1 Granite Row, Worcester,

HAS on hand and for sale, a very general assortment of Goods, embracing almost every article usually found in a Hardware Store, together with a large assortment of WINDOW GLASS, of the different sizes and qualities in common use—also PICTURE GLASS, of the best quality, and any size cut to order, up to 24 by 36.

Cut Nails—Oven, Ash Hole and Boiler Doors and Grates, Cauldron and Copper Kettles, Gilt and Mahogany Frame Looking Glasses, a good assortment. Also, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs.

**MILLEN'S PARLOR COOK STOVE,**



Which for Beauty, Economy, and Convenience is surpassed by any stove in the market, occupying a space of only 24 by 24 ft.

The construction of this stove is such as to recommend it to the notice of those wanting a neat and convenient stove for the sitting room, and one which, at the same time, possesses capacity to do the cooking for a small family in the most economical manner.

H. W. M. has on hand a large assortment of COOKING, PARLOR, and other STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, &c. &c.

which he will sell at very reduced prices, being desirous of reducing his stock. Persons in want will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

He continues to manufacture STOVE FUNNELS from best Sheet Iron and English Sheet Iron. Also, Copper, Sheet Iron and Tin Work, done to order, and of the best materials and workmanship. All Orders thankfully received and promptly executed.

D. S. MESSENGER.

HAS always on hand a first rate assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods adapted to all seasons, and for sale on good terms as at any other Establishment. Those desirous of purchasing may always depend on finding Good article and Fair and Regular prices. At No. 6 Gildford's Row, first door south of Dorr Howland & Co's Book Store.

12

A. W. STOCKWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office to Brinley Row, opposite the American Temperance House, up stairs.

Worcester, April 3, 1839.

11

CARPETS at Bargains.

THE subscriber, wishing to procure the cash for his stock of Carpets, offers them at a discount till the first of March.

Superfine Carpets, usual price \$1 30—from 90 cts. to \$1 00.

Prime do., usual price \$1 12 1/2—from 75 cts. to \$1.

Common do., usual price 75 cts to 1 1/2 cts.—from 62 1/2 to 75 cts.

The above goods are from the Lowell, Belvidere, Framingham, Dedham and other Manufacturers, and comprise the best assortment in town.

HENRY H. CHAMBERLIN.

Worcester, Dec. 13.

3-61

WESTERN RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, 21st October, the passenger cars will leave Worcester at 10 o'clock A. M., daily, Sundays excepted, for Springfield. The cars will leave Springfield daily, Sundays excepted, at 11 1/2 A. M. for Worcester.

By the above arrangement, passengers leaving Boston at 7 A. M., reach Springfield at 1 P. M. Passengers leaving Springfield at 11 1/2 A. M., will arrive in Boston by 3 o'clock train from Worcester, say 5 1/4 P. M.

The corporation will be prepared to transport merchandise over their road after the 22d inst.

GEORGE W. WHISTLER, Engineer.

Springfield, Oct. 14, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated in Boylston in the County of Lancaster, on the County road leading from Lancaster to Worcester, seven miles north of the latter place, and half a mile north of the Meeting house in said Town of Boylston, consisting of sixty five acres of valuable land with a good dwelling house and barn on the same, together with Grist and Sawmills, both in good repair. Said farm is well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, and tillage land, with a good supply of Wood, and a young orchard of grafted fruit. The mill and privilege will be sold separately if required. Terms will be made easy, and possession given to accommodate the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of James Davenport, Esq., or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOEL BROWN.

Boylston, Sept. 10, 1839.

1-62-97



## Poetry.

From the North Star.

The Sunny South.

BY ELIZABETH WRIGHT, JR.

SUNNY South! the pride of Eden;  
Whose rivers spring as lilies bloom;  
Whose daisies sweep o'er golden sands;  
Whose harvests feed a million looms;  
Why looks an anxious world on thee,  
In sorrow for thy destiny?

Thy mountains catch the sun's first smiles,  
Thy balmy gales blow warm and soft,  
Thy ocean kisses loveliest isles,  
Thy matchless eagle soars aloft,  
A glorious emblem of the free,  
Then wherefore weeps a world for thee?

Thy heroes of the olden time  
Earth's best and noblest deeds have done.  
With sword and pen alike sublime,  
The world embalms thy Washington.  
Why, then, upon thee settles down  
A gloomy world's indignant frown?

It is not that thy cypress trees  
Are paled about with sad festoons,  
That tremble in thy languid breeze;  
Nor that, around thy dark lagoons,  
The saurian monsters spot and roar,  
E'en as they did in worlds of yore.

It is that in those dismal shades,  
Among the rushes tall and rank,  
A trembling, famished wanderer wades,  
Who there, as men, his God may thank  
For such a freedom from the chains  
That chattelized him on thy plains.

It is, that to the kindest breast  
That throbbeth with a mother's heart,  
Two of thy noblest babes are prest;  
The one shall bear his lofty part  
Where councils sit or banners wave;  
The other, drag his chains—a slave.

It is, that thou art lorded o'er  
By men who turn an adder's ear  
To every voice, from ocean's roar  
To thy insect's humming cheer;  
Or sigh of breeze, or gush of ill,  
That speaks of Freedom on thy hills.

It is, that when the joyous sea  
Bore from its Indian isles the song  
Of earth's most glorious jubilee,  
Of right triumphant over wrong;  
Midst a world's welcome, thou alone  
Answered the tidings with a groan.

O sunny South; how can it be,  
Thy soil, which may with plenty wave,  
In one year gives the fruit of three—  
Should drink the tears and blood of slaves?  
Sith not that generous soil to man,  
That Heaven approves the freest plan?

But who is free of human form,  
Throughout thy wide and bright domains?  
Who free a generous heart to warm  
With sympathy for all in chains?  
Who freely breathes beneath thy sun,  
And feels its generous promptings? None!

None!—none of all thy chivalry!  
From Pennsylvania's southern line  
To where the golden Mexico  
Engulfs the floods of dark Sabine;  
Grin Slavery, like an ebon pall,  
Has settled down and smothered all.

And shall thy glorious sun awake  
No mind responsive to its light,  
No heart from Error's spell to break,  
In prayer and conflict for the right,  
Beneath that sun's unclouded eye  
Shall moral darkness ever lie.

No;—perched upon thy mountain sides,  
Or scattered in thy forest glades,  
Or on the brink of southern tides,  
Beneath thy golden amber shades;  
Or hid where rolls thy Tennessee,  
Strong hearts are struggling to be free.

Oh both thy races, there are men  
Whose hearts beat high, as freemen's should,  
To throttle Slavery, in his den,  
Gloating o'er human bones and blood,  
And throw his gloomy cells of night  
Wide open to the air and light.

Awake, awake! O sunny South!  
Try what thy strongest chorus can—  
Give every tree and stone a mouth  
To rouse the dormant heart of man;  
While yet the thunders, long delayed,  
Within thy blackening heavens are stayed.

Boston Mass.

Stopping Blood.

It appears, from the following extract from an article in the N. H. Courier, furnished by a physician in this town, that all wounds which prove fatal, would not result in death, were they properly treated. The remarks which follow may be useful to be known and remembered:

A man may cut off his windpipe, and if that is all it is but a trifle. The air can go to the lungs through that opening as well as any other way, and it can generally be healed without much difficulty. If the wound penetrates still deeper, and divides the esophagus, (gullet) the flexibility of that tube prevents it being kept in contact. It does not heal, and the person is unable to swallow, and dies at length from starvation.

A division of the jugular veins and the carotid artery, on one side, is not necessarily fatal. They are often tied in surgical operations. And there are cases on record, in which the carotid on both sides have been tied. But it would be an extraordinary case for a suicide to open the vessels on both sides. Perhaps it is never done. And yet the unfortunate being who, in a moment of phrenzy, does an act that would not tempt him to think of in his sober reason, must die, because the friend is near, or, if near, has not presence of mind to arrest the vital stream till a surgeon can be called.

Many a person has died of accidental wounds, surrounded by kind friends, overwhelmed in sorrow for the untimely death, because they never once thought, until it was too late, that the end of the finger pressed upon the spot where the blood is seen issuing, would stop it in a moment. And yet this would seem to be the most natural thought that could enter one's mind. Few ever think of it in the perturbation of the moment. And it is un-

portant that every one should have it fixed in his mind beforehand, and teach it to his children, that the great point in a wound is, to stop the bleeding in an instant, if it be profuse. Life depends on instant action. If nothing can be done till the surgeon is called, the person is dead. Any one can stop the blood as well as he. Let the first one who sees the bleeding wound, thrust in his finger without the delay of an instant, and press with firmness on the bleeding point, and it stops. If it is a deep wound, he can feel the jet of blood, and know where to put the finger. And when the blood is stopped, the person is safe, at least for the time; but the finger must be held fast, till the surgeon comes to tie the vessel. This will require some decision, 'tis true; but who would not do it to save the life of a fellow-being?

For the Christian Reflector.

To Mr. E.—Sir, On the word atonement, says Robinson's Calmer,—"We have evidently lost the true import of this word by our present manner of pronouncing it. When it was customary to pronounce the word *one as one* (as in the days of our translators) then the word, was resolvable into its parts AT-ONE-MENT or the means of being at one i. e. reconciled, united, combined in fellowship. This seems to be precisely its idea in Rom. 5: 11. "Being to God at-one-ed, we shall be saved by his (Christ's) life, by whom we have now received the at-one-ment, or means of reconciliation."

But, in the Reflector of March 1, you say, "The word atonement has two meanings, viz. concord, agreement, and expiation; that is, satisfaction for sin, or atonement for a crime. The first meaning is correspondent with the etymology of the word (at-one-ment) and is synonymous with reconciliation. In this sense it is found in Rom. 5: 11. "We joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ by whom we have now received the atonement."

On the atonement of Christ, as you explain this passage, we are essentially agreed. True, a more critical interpretation in some respects may be due to the word in this verse and to the connection, but as it does not concern the point at issue, I defer comment.

OF EXPIATION. You say, the word atonement has another meaning, namely, "expiation, that is satisfaction for sin or atonement for a crime." But where is it used in this sense; certainly it is not so used in the New Testament. Rom. 5: 11 being the only instance in our translation where the word occurs. And, without attempting a laborious exposition of its ambiguous use in the old testament, I take it for granted that now all men are under the New, that being the only testament which grants any thing to us or requires any thing of us; as it is written, "Ye are built [not on the law but] on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." And such as the atonement was in its fulfillment by Christ and set forth by the apostles to whom "was committed the word of reconciliation," (2 Cor. 5: 19). And such as will agree with the immutable laws of Jehovah, such, in reality must have been intended by atonement, in the old testament, whether or not the language with which it is clothed was somewhat varied to meet the blindness of their minds and the hardness of their hearts, and to for whom the law of sacrifice and atonement was given.

Again I ask, where is the word atonement found in the sense of expiation, satisfaction for sin, or atonement for a crime? and wait the reply.

You farther say, "The second meaning, expiation for sin, is synonymous with propitiation, sacrifice and suffering." If expiation, *propitiation*, is contained in the LAW OF CHRIST, it is desirable that it should be shown with clearness. The word propitiation occurs three times, but, as it is first found in connection with Redemption, (Rom. 3: 25), I defer comment till I shall have attempted a further interpretation of Redemption, and Redemption, as used in the scriptures, over and above what you have presented.

Before we discuss the doctrine of atonement, on which depends the salvation of man (for, if an atonement were effected, the whole world must lie in wickedness and never see salvation), ought we not to clear the subject in the mind of our readers from all extraneous and erroneous terms which, though not contained in the scriptures, are still employed by Ambassadors of Christ, in order that we may compare not *Authors but scripture* and "try the spirits" or doctrines "which are gone out into the world, whether they are of God." I hope you will not shrink, Brother, "if judgment first begin at us." "Truth never shuns investigation, but solicits it." Permit me to name some of the more prominent phrases to which I take exception. In your essay on the atonement are the following:—"The death of Christ is styled a sin-offering, because it was endured on account of sin as its penalty. . . . It is the only great medium through which God is willing to show his kindness, &c. . . . The atonement of Christ supports the law of God and exhibits his justice as law giver, and thus renders compensation for sin by the sufferings of Christ. . . . Meritorious, cause . . . Inflexible justice," also in an article "headed 'The Design of the atonement'" (May 9) you say, "He (Christ) suffers the wrath of God. . . . Though the believer is saved from deserved punishment, yet Christ voluntarily suffers in his stead. . . . The justice of God is completely satisfied."

In support of which I allow that you have Mr. N. B.'s declaration that the "vicarious suffering of Christ is a fundamental and precious doctrine," (which appeared in the Reflector of July 3, as a correction of a statement made by me), likewise the quotations from his enumerated and the works of his unenumerated authors. And says Rev. Charles Back, "Atonement is the satisfying Divine Justice by Christ undergoing the penalty due to our sin and thereby releasing us from that punishment which God might justly inflict upon us." In proof, he refers us to the works of Dr. Watts, Evans, Owen, West, Hervey, Magee and Terram. Sermons, you know, formerly represented the Saviour as "appearing the wrath of God." And intercessions were interspersed with such phrases as "the reconciled countenance of God." But, dear Brother, is one of the italicized phrases, above cited from your essays and other authors, to be found in the sacred writings? Put your finger on that passage that the reader may know on what his belief is founded. I would not be tenacious about words, if you will show us the sentiment couched in any form of words, and illustrate those words in their connection and in view of the subject in hand.

MOREOVER, in your first essay you speak of "a ransom price having been paid or stipulated to be paid." And Mr. N. B.'s reply of Aug. 21 has the following: "When a responsible person gives security

for the payment of a debt and that security is accepted, the imprisoned debtor is released." True, among men it is so. But does God, whose ways are above ours, receive a debt of one that is owed by another? It is admitted that the scriptures represent the sinner as incurring a debt.—Christ so speaks, Mat. 18: 24, and elsewhere. The only question is—How does God dispose of that debt?

"The justice of God" is anticipated with consternation by many who aver that "God is a God of justice as well as of mercy." Admitted; but what does God say of his justice and his mercy?

That the power and right of law-making belong exclusively to God is also admitted. What then are the laws of God? In each case referred to I appeal from the decision of men to the higher court—"to the law and to the testimony."

I suggest that the laws of God, in respect to judgment on the wicked, or punishment for sin, and no less so, his laws of love and of forgiveness, according to the conditions invariably expressed or implied, or in some way understood are immutable and subject to no repeal: they know no evasion and admit of no substitution. The correctness of this hypothesis, will, I think, appear in the sequel.

OF DEBT, or the disposition of it. Having made this position, remark and admission, let us, brethren, who profess a sacred regard for the truth, having for its end the salvation of the soul, and not a victory in argument. Yes, let every reader, turning from Commentaries, be a student of the Bible only, like the Bereans of old "who searched the scriptures daily whether those things were so," which were preached. In the language of the Reflector of March 1—"Let the reader patiently examine the passages referred to, and pursue the investigation for himself till the light of truth shines on the subject," till he shall discover whether the scriptures reveal that punishment for the past sins of a penitent is suffered by a substitute, i. e. by Christ; or whether his sins are forgiven without a substitute. For all may see that, if one's sins are forgiven, there remains nothing of the debt to be paid; and, if the penitent's debt is paid, he can never receive forgiveness of sins, because forgiveness there is nothing to forgive. Nevertheless, "What saith the scriptures? How readest thou?" To the penitent Christ says "Thy sins are forgiven thee."

OF PENALTY. What is the law of penalty for sin? It seems necessary to the solving of the main question that it be shown clearly what the law of God towards offences is. For, if the judgment on sinners who repent is more than they endure before repentance, I admit that either some one must suffer in their stead or they can never see salvation. But, if the sinner suffers all that the law of God ever threatened or awarded to such as repent of their sins and return unto the Lord with all the heart, will, and might, would question that "God will have mercy on him and abundantly pardon," without a substitute, (Isa. 53: 7). But to the question.

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OF THE FIRST JUDGMENT. "For the judgment was by one offence unto condemnation" (Rom. 5: 16).

"To the day that thou eatest thereof [sinners] thou shalt surely die." But what death?

Whatever was intended by the declaration, "Thou shalt surely die," was executed on the day he sinned, whether or not natural death is in consequence of the first transgression. Certain it is, he did not undergo corporal death at the time threatened. He was not cut off from the earth, but heaven.

It is asked by some—Was not eternal death included in the denunciation against Adam's transgression? I answer, no;—

1. The words eternal and death, or words of like import, were never united, never met in the scriptures, how much soever they may have been joined in prayers or have gained a place in sermons and commentaries.

2. Two deaths were not threatened, but death only, or to die.

Am I correct thus far? If incorrect I solicit correction.

I am willing to admit that moral or spiritual death, which came upon Adam on his first transgression, would be eternal on sinners, did not God do any thing for their recovery to spiritual life. And I do not say that death will not reign without end on any, or on many even, notwithstanding all that is done for their salvation. But was forgiveness precluded, if so be any of his sinful children should, like the prodigal son, return to him saying, "Father, I have sinned against heaven and in thy sight and am no more worthy to be called thy son." Or did the execution on Adam of the judgment threatened exclude the goodness of God that he should never seek man's return to righteousness, as he before his transgression would be called thy son, or did the Lord in grace, will on their part add this first of all to the foregoing admissions, "THAT GOD IS LOVE."

N. MERIAM.

Grades of Punishment.—The Burlington, (Vermont) Free Press says that Joseph Roe, after a long and laborious trial, was found guilty of burning the Congregational Church in that place, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. At the same time a simple fellow, charged with passing a counterfeit bill, who pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court, was sentenced to imprisonment for four years. Upon this exercise of judicial discretion, the Free Press makes the following comment:

"Four years for passing a counterfeit bill, and five for burning a town! What else is this but a bounty on arson? and what a trifling with the feelings and interests of a community, whose temples and workshops have, one after another, in rapid succession, fallen before the torch of the incendiary!"

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1840. [Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] At market 320 Beef Cattle, and 800 Sheep. About 300 Beef Cattle were before reported. Large supplies last week, and consequently purchased less and prices did not advance as much as was expected from the limited number at market. We quote first quality \$6 25 a 6 50; second \$5 75 a 6 00; third \$4 75 a 5 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$5 50, No. 1 \$5. Cows and Calves.—Very few at market, and very few if any sales effected.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$2 50, 2 75, 4 50, and \$5. Swine.—None at market.

## Twenty-sixth Congress.

"Shall we say," said the eccentric Carlyle, "that representative tyrants, ambitious, contentious persons, from all corners of the country gathered together in one place, with motion and counter-motion, with jargon and hubbub, to cancel each other like the fabulous cats of Kilkenny?" Verily, so it seems in respect to our Congress. In the House of Representatives, during the past week, Jennifer, of Maryland, in a violent and bullying tone, called the attention of the House to a personal remark of Bynum (a fire-eating duelist, whom Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, described as the man with more lead than flesh in his body,) on the day previous, and avowed himself ready to do battle with any of Bynum's friends who might undertake the notice of a gentleman. Bynum retorted; when Stanley, of N. Carolina, assailed him. Bynum offered to meet him at once in the Rotunda and settle the matter! Stanley replied that he had, last winter, publicly given Bynum to understand that he was ready to meet him at any time after the close of the session, that he had since heard nothing from him, and he now regarded him as a cowardly beggar for his life. Bynum, half suffocated with rage, muttered "puppy, puppy, puppy," when the Speaker succeeded in restoring order.

In the Senate, on the 3d inst., a disgraceful personal altercation took place between the "fallen spirits" Clay and Calhoun. Calhoun, in allusion to the tariff compromise, haughtily declared that he compelled the compromise—that "he had the mastery over him (Clay) on the occasion,"—and concluded his remarks by declaring that the Senator from Kentucky by his conduct had cancelled all claims which he might have had upon himself, (Calhoun), the State of South Carolina, and the whole South!

Alas! for the Senator of Kentucky. One year ago he gave the lie, before the nation and the world, to all his former professions of a love of liberty, and gave in his adhesion to the curse of Slavery, and John C. Calhoun took him by the hand and congratulated him, and visions of the white house and the presidential chair flitted before him. Where is he now? Deserted—cast aside—his last hope of the Presidency gone—his best friends in the North disgusted and alienated—the speech which was to secure the object of a life of anxiety, and worst of all, mocked at and insulted by the champions of the South! Truly, were we in the mood for it, it would be

—Sport to see the engineer Hoist with his own petard."

The reply of the Kentucky Senator was spirited and characteristic. "He my master?" he exclaimed, "Why, I would not own him for my slave!" "As to cancellation of obligations, he was not one of those looking out to see what would ensue to him in consequence of them; but he contented himself with having performed his duty to the best of his ability, and that was the highest reward that his ambition ever aimed at. His race was nearly run—run by the course of nature—run if you please, by the course of political events; and he had nothing to ask for from South Carolina, the South at large, or the whole country—nothing."

And the echo from the arches of the Hall answered the disappointed orator,—"Nothing!" And the voice of conscience must have whispered in reply to his mental inquiry, "What have I gained by my compromises?"—NOTHING!

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Linn presented a memorial from American citizens in the Oregon Territory. Mr. Norvell presented a bill, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, in addition to the act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

Mr. Wright called up the Sub-Treasury bill, which was the order of the day. Mr. Clay moved the postponement of it, on account of the absence of several members of the Senate, and the vacancies in several states. Mr. Wright and Mr. Walker opposed the postponement.

The bill, consisting of 28 sections, was then read.

In the House of Representatives, the Hon. Osmy Baker of Massachusetts, appeared, and on motion of Mr. Calhoun, who presented his credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Waddy Thompson, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Wise, from indisposition, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of enabling him to offer a resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Wise, directing that on the presentation of all abolition memorials, the reception shall be considered as objected to, and the question of reception laid on the table without debate. Several other motions were made, but the question on Mr. Thompson's motion being finally taken, it did not prevail, yes 128, no 77.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, January 15, after the presentation of a few petitions, and a few bills of a private nature had been reported by committees, Mr. Williams, of Maine, offered the following resolutions, which, in course, lie over one day:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence which has been had between this and the British Government on the subject of the North-eastern boundary, and of the jurisdiction of the disputed territory, which has not been communicated heretofore; or so much of it as, in his opinion, may be communicated without prejudice to the pending negotiation.

Resolved, That the President be further requested to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence which has been had since the last session of Congress with the Governor of the State of Maine, and with the Minister of her Britannic Majesty at Washington, relative to the invasion of the State of Maine, and to the exercise of jurisdiction within the disputed territory by either party.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the bill to refund the money paid, and to cancel the bonds given to secure the duties on vessels and cargoes employed in the whale fishery, was taken up, and, after being explained and amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Sub-Treasury Bill, which was amended by reducing the proposed salary of the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans from \$4000 to \$3000; while the Senate refused to reconsider the vote by which \$4000 was made the salary of the Receiver General of New York. Each of these officers has at present \$2000, and the addition is made as compensation for additional duties and responsibility under the Bill.

On Thursday, some petitions presented by Mr. Clay for an increase of duty upon foreign cigars and silks, which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures, gave rise to a discussion of some length between Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, involving the causes of mercantile distress, the American System, the subject of State debts, and the Land Bill.

The resolutions of Mr. Williams, with regard to the N. E. Boundary difficulties, having been called up and slightly amended, the whole subject was, at the request of Mr. Buchanan, postponed till the next day. The Sub-Treasury Bill was then taken up, and amended by striking out that part of it which authorized the receipt by Government of such paper as may be receivable by law, and by striking out the provision which authorizes the Secretary to contract for the use of the vaults of individuals and corporations. The bill would have been passed on Thursday, but Mr. Henderson having expressed a desire to speak upon it, the action upon it was suspended, and after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The House, on Wednesday, was occupied for a long time in a discussion and a bandying of parliamentary forms, arising out of an addition to the standing rules and orders, offered by Mr. Coles, of Virginia, providing that all petitions or memorials relating to slavery, should be laid upon the table immediately upon their presentation, and that no further action should be had upon them. This proposition itself was finally laid upon the table. A proposition on the same subject from Mr. W. Thompson, and an amendment to it by Mr. Munroe, then became the subject of discussion, which was continued at some length, and again resumed the next day.

In the Senate on Saturday the resolution of Mr. Williams, calling for the correspondence in relation to the North-Eastern Boundary, with the amendment offered by Mr. Ruggles, inquiring what had been done relative to the occupation of the disputed territory by British troops, came up for decision.

Mr. Buchanan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said he had no objection to the passage of the amendment if it was pressed. But he thought it implied some censure on the President, and he therefore, would prefer that the mover would withdraw it. The President had already stated in his annual message that he had done nothing; that no case had arisen which made it proper for him to use the means which had been entrusted to him. Every Senator, he added, must know what answer the President would give. It could be nothing more than what he had already said.

With regard to the general question, Mr. Buchanan said he was apprehensive of having serious difficulties with Great Britain before the controversy is ended. He had, however, entire confidence in the energy and prudence of the President. The question, he added, was at a crisis at the opening of the present Congress. The President had not thought prudent to communicate all the circumstances of the case; and for his part, he would have been better pleased if the President had been trusted with the entire conduct of the negotiations, without being called upon to produce papers at this stage of the business.

Mr. Ruggles disclaimed the idea that the resolution cast any censure on the President. He only wished to know what had been done by the Executive, as well as what had been said. He also feared that serious difficulties would arise before this dispute was finally settled; and he presumed that the President had taken some precautionary measures. He asked what they were.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, said he could not perceive any implication of censure in the resolution. It is a simple inquiry of the kind to be deemed improper and to indicate censure? If, said he, the President is to be considered so sensitive, is nothing to be allowed to a State, having so great and paramount interest in the dispute? While we take care to guard the President against any offensive imputations, let us not be unmindful of the sensibility and the opinions of a sovereign State. He was not anxious to find fault with the Chief Magistrate. That officer is (Heaven knows) amenable to censure enough on other points, without going out of the way to seek ground of complaint. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Buchanan expressed his consent to the amendment, after Mr. Clay's declaration, that it implied no censure.

The amendment was then agreed to; and the whole resolution so amended was adopted.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom had been committed the bill for the armed occupation of Florida, reported the same with an amendment—which was, that all persons sent there under the bill, should be subject to the laws of Florida, which amendment was agreed to, and the bill with the amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Sub-Treasury Bill was then taken up, when Mr. Henderson moved an amendment, which was to strike out in the 12th section that part which gave the power to the Executive to appoint special agents, with such compensation as he might deem reasonable.

Mr. Wright opposed the amendment and it was negatively—yeas 8, nays 29.

Mr. Davis made a long speech, in the course of which he met in an eloquent and able manner the remarks of Messrs. Benton and Walker, both of whom maintained all the ill and present distresses under which the country labored, were directly traceable to paper money.

A motion by Mr. Davis to exclude in the bill a Government paper currency, was negatively 15 to 27. A motion by Mr. Crittenden, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as he might, against such a currency, was agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay (of Ala.) Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lion, Lumpkin, Montague, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith (of Conn.) Sprague, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Betts, Clay (of Ky.) Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith (of Ind.) White, Young—18.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mitchell asked leave to make a further explanation in relation to the charge of bribery by the Globe, in reference to the appointment of public printer.—Mr. M. had obtained a copy of his letter to Green, which he read. It was a proposition to Green that he should become a candidate for the appointment of printer; that he should make an arrangement with Gales & Seaton to do the work at their office, and that the profits should be divided. The writer states in the letter, that he made the proposition on his own responsibility, from a strong desire to defeat the election of Blair & Seaton, but which he thought might be done by the union of their friends with those of Green.

Mr. Mitchell made some remarks upon the statement which had been made on a previous day by Mr. Fisher, who was not now present. Subsequently Mr. Fisher gave notice that when he should learn through the public papers, what Mr. Mitchell had said, he might wish to reply.

Two appropriation bills, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, were twice read and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Some further debate took place on the modes proposed for disposing of abolition petitions, which came to no result, except to consume the time of the House during most of the day's session. Another hour was consumed in an unsuccessful attempt to adjourn on Monday, and on various motions to adjourn, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Death from Exposure and Cold.—Mr. William Welsh, of Johnstown, Pa. of the firm of Kennedy and Welsh, iron foundry, of that place, perished on the night of the 28th ult. in an attempt to reach the summit, "on the route from Johnstown to Haldyburg." He started from home in a sleigh; but, after proceeding some miles, the depth of the snow was such as to induce him to abandon the sleigh, and proceed on horseback; and finally, after reaching a house at place number 4, to leave his horse, and proceed on foot. Having attached the middle pieces of a couple of four oak benches in his hands, to serve as supports in his struggles with the snow drifts, Mr. Welsh, regardless of entreaties by the inmates of the house, started on his perilous way to the summit. A fatal effort it proved to be, as his lifeless body was found next morning near the foot of plane number 5, half buried in the snow.

It was a highly respected and enterprising citizen, a young fellow is left to lament the fatal result of this over-estimate of his powers of exertion and endurance.—[Balt. Pat.]

Bank Note Table. The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz. Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freeman's Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Market, Mechanics, Merchants, North, State, Suffolk, Shore and Leather Dealers, South, Tremont, Traders, Shawmut, Union and Washington.

The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relating to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:

MASSACHUSETTS. (Fulton Bank, ) Middlesex Bank, ) Boston. (Commonwealth Bank, ) Franklin Bank, ) New Bedford. (Lafayette Bank, ) Nahant Bank, ) Lynn. (Chelsea Bank, ) Chelsea. (Middlesex Bank, ) Cambridge. (Roxbury Bank, ) Roxbury. (Bank of North, ) Bank of North. (Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, ) Adams.

MAINE. City Bank, of Portland. Franklin Bank, of Portland. Agricultural Bank, of Brewer. Oxford Bank, of Fryeburg. Granite Bank, of New Castle. Georgia Lumber Company, of Portland. Bangor Commercial Bank, of Bangor. Calais Bank, of Calais. Bank of Old Town, of Orono. Still Water Canal Bank, of Still Water. Bank of Westbrook, of Westbrook. Washington County Bank, of Calais. Medford Bank, of Medford. Mercantile Bank, of Bangor. Globe Bank, of Bangor. Peoples' Bank, of Bangor. Penobscot Bank, of Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Wolfboro' Bank, of Wolfboro'. VERMONT. Bank of Bennington, at Bennington. Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans. Essex Bank, at Guildhall. Bank of Manchester, at Manchester. Bank of Windsor, at Windsor. Bank of Montpelier.

CONNECTICUT. Stamford Bank, at Stamford. Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport. Fairfield County Bank, at Fairfield.

RHODE ISLAND. All the Rhode Island Banks.

\*Bills of the Georgia Lumber Company at Fort and are redeemed at 1-2 per cent. discount by J. W. Clark & Co. No. 6, City Hall Boston

## Price Current and Exchange List.

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